THE AVENUE LIGHTS.

WHAT THE CITIZENS THINK OF THE ELECTRIC EXPERIMENT.

A General Impression That the Present Sys. tem Could Be Improved-Complaints of the Intense and Blinding Glare-The Pavement Lighted, But the Sidewalks in Shadow,

Commissioner West recently stated in an interview with a REPUBLICAN reprosentative that the test now being made of the electric lights for illuminating Pennsylvania and other avenues was for the citizens, and it was the province of the citizens to decide whether the test was satisfactory. THE REPUBLICAN today presents some of the opinions of citizens upon the subject as they have been collected by it reporters

Mr. Van Wickle, manager of F. G. Smith's piano house, said: "I think that the experiments so far have been failures, although I like the electric light. It lights the street nicely, and if we could get a more diffusive effect and temper the glare of the lights I think there is no doubt of its success. The main trouble is that the lamps do not throw sufficient light on the sidewalk, and in that way affords very little protection to the mer-

affords very little protection to the merchants."

Mr. Lothrop, of the firm of Woodward
& Lothrop, said: "It's the very thing we
have wanted for a long time. I cannot
see why there should be objection to it. I
am perfectly satisfied with the electric
lamps, for they give the avenue a grand
appearance at night. We are going to
have them put in our store this fail. Of
course they do not light up the sidewalks,
but they are infinitely better than gas,
and a stranger never forgets the sight of
the handsomest street in the country the handsomest street in the country lighted up that way. I like the electric lights better than gas." Mr. Scaton Perry said "the lights give

the street a handsome appearance, but I profer gas. The lights are too glaring profer gas. The lights are too giaring and they do not light up the sidewalks. I find that gas reflectors give a better light, and show of goods better than electric light; but, of course, if the system can be improved, it would be a great benefit to

Mr. Hoeke, of Singleton & Hocke, said

Mr. Hooke, of Singleton & Heeke, said that he liked the lights, but preferred gas to them, as the electric lights were too strong for the eyes, and did not give sufficient light to the sidewalks.

Mr. E. E. Jackson, of Jackson & Co., grocers, said: "I think that gas affords better protection to the merchants than the electric light does, for, while gas does not light the center of the street as this light does, it throws more illumination. light does, it throws more illumination on the front of the stores. My objections to the electric lights are that they are too glaring and sharp, and if some change is not made I think they will prove unsatis-

not made I think they will prove unsatis-factory."

Mr. J. E. Wilson, of Somkin & Co., jewelers, said: "I think the tests have been a failure so far. The lights are too glaring, don't light the sidewalks, throw too much light in some places and not enough in others. These lights are apt to juve the versible and on the whole. injure the eyesight, and on the whole I n't believe that they are satisfactory to

the citizens."

Mr. Edward Temple said: "I don't like electric lights. They are too glaring, and I think gas is better for the streets than these lights."

Mr. L. H. Schneider, of Schneider & Co., hardware, said: "I think the lights are better than gas, if arranged right, but as they are I don't think them suitable. They don't light the sidewalks well enough."

enough."
Mr. J. B. Kendall, hardware, said: If Mr. J. B. Kendall, hardware, said: If the commissioners will allow the company to do as they want there will be no complaint. The trouble is that they put too much restriction on this company. If the company are allowed to erect poles between the car tracks as they want to do, the avenue can be lighted satisfactory. Richmond was lighted that way for a time, with great success. If course, the present system is unsatisfactory; it couldn't be otherwise. I don't like gas, and without the electric lights this is the poorest lighted city in the country."

Manager Kelly, of the Palais Royal, said: "I think the company is doing the best it can under the circumstances, and

best it can under the circumstances, and is giving satisfaction. The only difficulty is that the lights do not reach the side-

walks."
Mr. Cromwell, of Stott & Cromwell, wholesale druggists, thinks that it is a pretty light, but it don't light the side-walks well enough, though it is a far better

walks well enough, though it is a far better protection than gas.

Mr. James L. Barbour, of Barbour & Hamilton, wholesale grocers, said: "The lights are a pretty ornament, but we don't want to pay for ornaments. The system is not a good one. The light is too much in one direction and is blinding. and affords but little protection and is binding, and affords but little protection to merchants. The system followed in Baltimore and Boston is a good one, and could be applied with advantage here if the commissioners would allow poles to be erected on the streets. As it is, I don't think that the experiment has been a success, and won't be until some import-

aut changes are made."
Said Mr. A. B. Mullett, the architect,
"It would not be permitted in any other aid Dr. A. Y. P. Garnett, "The light

said Dr. A. Y. P. Garnett, "The light is absolutely deleterious to the eyesight. The intense glare thrown into the eyes confuses the vision, giving less real flumination than much smaller and more diffused lights would do."

At the Washington and Georgetown car offices Mr. Charles Wright, the superintendent of the horses and veterinarian for the company, was found. He is enthusiastic in praise of the lighting, and has no faith in the alleged troubles from the glare. He knows cortainly that it does no injury to the horses, and had never heard any driver growl. On the contrary, he had heard them over and over praise the road section affected by the lights. A numerons group of listening drivers enthusiastically concurred in Mr. Wright's statements, one saying he could always see his watch, and another that he could see every one along the side walks better than by the oid gas lighting.

Mr. Hoteler of 923 Pennsylvania aventure.

lighting. .

Mr. lioteler, of 023 Pennsylvania avenue, thinks the lighting a good idea, but that the lights should be grouped on poles, three or four to a square. The glare of the reflectors is a scrious objection. tion and he knows of a case where a gen-tion and he knows of a case where a gen-tleman standing waiting for a stroet car and looking up the avenue at one of the lights, was nearly run over by a car coming from the direction in which he was locking and which he did not see.

Mr. Almou Shuster thinks it an iman improvement on the avenues and that it should be extended to other streets. He finds no difficulty from the "dark shadows," and finds the walks much brighter than when gas lit them

Mr. Mark Latimer, of Thomas Dowling's, thinks it a magnificent thing. Ho
fluds the avenue much more brilliantthan
it has ever been before, and he does not
suffer from it dazzling his eyes any more
than from the sun is the afternoon, because he does not stare at it. It is a
novelty and poople stare at it, and then
complain that is dazzles their eyes. Of
course it does.

of Taylor's furnishing
the top relative
transparences for the ratineas.

A bronze statue of Rev. Thomas H.
Gallandet, who introduced into America
the French system of sign language for
deaf mutes, will be creeted at the National Deaf Mute college at flowling Green.
The deaf mute convention in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, appointed a committee to raise money to pay for the statue.

the lighting a decided improvement over gas, and he had heard little but commencase, and he had heard little but commen-cation of the present system. Some he had heard complain that the light dazzled, but be thought that could be remedied. Mr. Curran said the system is terrible, especially for travel on the avenue road-vay, as he found when the hight Infantry led and returned. The lights should be on high poles, distributed along the squares.

M. W. Boveridge said that he ht the difficulty at present was that thought the difficulty at present was that there was too much shadow on the sides there was too much shadow on the sides thereby has now secured was perfect flood of light the sidewalks were so derk that one could hardly see, in fact, coming up the avenue a few mights age he came very near falling over a pile of mas pipe on the sidewalk. Ho thought that some means might be in-

vented which would diffuse the light more generally. Certainly there could be an improvement over the present mode of lighting by big reflectors. Mr. Wash Nallor said that the electric

light was better than gas, for a driver could see at least a hundred feet in front could see at least a hundred test in front of him now where he couldn't over thirty before. He thought, perhaps, the glare was had for the eyes of the driver, but had heard no complaint. He thought if the lights could be placed higher up they would show to better advantage, and believed they should be put in every public receivation.

Mr. Geo. H. B. White did not think the electric light as it was arranged at present was as good as gas for lighting Pennsylvania avenue. While the roadway was bathed in light, the shadow upon the sidewalk was so dense that it seemed to penetrate one. "Then, again," said he, "there is a certain amount of danger connected with the use of electricity. I was coming up from the express office a short time ago and noticed a large crowd in front of the St. Marc hotel. On stopping to assertain the cause of the commotion I front of the St. Marc hotel. On stopping to ascertain the cause of the commotion I found that all the iron columns which support the awning on the west side of the building had become theroughly charged with electricity from the wires getting crossed in some way above the building; that the approach of one's fugger to one of them would draw forth

finger to one of them would draw forth brilliant sparks. Now, if anyone had grasped hold of one of those columns he would not have been able to let go, and probably would have received serious in-Jury."
Mr. C. C. Glover said that while he was Mr. C. C. Glover said that while he was the owner of some gas stock his interest in the prosperity of the district was so great that this fact would not influence his judgment in the least, if Pennsyl-vania avenue could be lighted more effectively by electricity than by gas, and as cheaply, why, electricity should be em-ployed. He had not looked into the matproved. He had not looked into the mat-ter sufficiently to determine definitely about the matter, but the one night that he had been down upon the avenue im-pressed him that the use of these large reflectors was blinding to the eyes when going toward them, and that the shadows upon the sidowalks were so dense that it was impossible to distinguish per-

that it was impossible to distinguish perns at night.
Mr. W. S. Roose said be believed in the cleetric light, but that the present method of lighting Pennsylvania avenue was a failure, on account of the dense shadows cast upon the sidewalk. If some means could be devised whereby the sidewalks

as well as the readway could be lighted then it would be all right.

Mr. Chas. E. Edmonston said that he did not think the electric light upon the avenue was so good as gas, on account of the deep shadows in the sidewalks.

DR. TYLER'S FUNERAL.

The Venerable Physician Followed to His Grave by a Long Line of Mourn-

The funeral of the late Dr. Grafton Tyler took place yesterday at 4.30 p. m., at his late homestead, at the corner of Gay and Washington streets, Georgetown, and was probably more largely attended than the funeral of any person in private life in this district for many years. The casket, which was of walnut, handsomely trimmed with black cloth, stood in the southeast room of the house, and was covered and surrounded by a profuse and elegant wreath of flowers, that showed how dear the dead physician was in the hearts of his hosts of friends. On the head of the casket stood a beautiful coro-net of pure white flowers. At the foot were "Gates Ajar," and smothering the top and embanking the sides to the floor a profusion of wreaths, crosses, anchors, hearts and pillars. All of these decora-tions were taken to the complexy, where a profusion of wreaths, crosses, anchors, hearts and pillars. All of those decorations were taken to the cemetery, where they were placed over and about the mound when all was over, completely veiling all sign of earth from sight. The ceremonies, which were the brief ones of the Episcopalian ritual, were conducted at the house and grave by Rev. Albert R. Stuart, rector of Christ church of Georgetown, assisted by Rov. Mr. Shiras, of St. John's parish. The pall-bearers were those published yesterday morning, and the active bearers were selected from the younger personal friends of the decased and his son, Dr. Rowie Tyjer. When the cortege moved to Oak Hill cemetery, where the interment took place by the east of the chapel, a long procession of the east of the chapel, a long procession of the near friends formed, headed by Mr. Anthony Hyde and Mr. King, and marched to the grave. At the house and grave the excellent choir of Christ church assisted, closing the coremonics by singing." Nearer, My God to Thee." assisted, closing the ceremonies by sing-ing "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

The Dime Museum Reopened.

The Dime museum, on Pennsylvania ue will be opened to the public again on Monday next. During the summer vacation the place has been completely renovated and the upstairs portion, the theater proper, is now a most bright and inviting place. It is finished in blue, gold, and white, with a dark wainscotting and at the entrance with marone facings. Electric lights have also been introduced. Electric lights have also been introduced. Several interesting additions have been made to the museum, the latest being a cage of monkeys from Brazil, which came by the bark Gray Eagle and three bright plumaged long-legged flamingoes from Caraccas, Vonzuela, which came by the brig Romance. They are the only living flamingoes ever imported.

Go and see the strongest nines in the Union

LATE LOCAL ITEMS.

John E. Bodey and William Fletcher will engage in a glove contest at the Thea-atre Comique this evening. Detective Block yesterday arrested W. W. Smith, a colored man, for stealing some books from W. Auglim's store on F street.

The annual renovation of the white house is being rapidly completed, in view of the probable return of the President on Sept. 15.

The contest over Mary Anderson's baby has been settled, the mother consenting that it shall remain with its foster parents, Mr. and Mrs. Scott.

The Arthur Rifle corps gave a pleasant excursion to Lower Cedar Point yester-day. About 450 of their friends went down on the steamer Armenia.

Mr. John M. Bocker, of South Washington, one of the employee of the Lower Cedar Point company, was serenaded last night by Prof. Pistori's band, under the auspices of the entire crew of the steamer Armenia. The band was pleasantly en-tertained.

The executive committee of the Jackson Democratic association held a meeting at Cosmopolitan hall last night, when a finance committee and a committee to confer with the district central committee relative to securing torches and transparences for the ratification meeting were appointed.

brate the seventeenth anniversary of the foundation of their order, which occurs on Sept. 17. Mr. William Young is at the head of the committee of arrangements. Lincoln hall will be secured for the celebration. Judge Mills and James Crosses are the only members of the Croggan are the only members of the original council who are members at the

The St. Patrick's Total Abstinence society, which has been holding its meet-ings Sunday nights in the basement of St. Patrick's church, has now secured quarters in Germania Hall on Eleventh

DEP'T ENGRAVINGS.

PORTRAITS AND VIGNETTES THAT MAY BE PURCHASED FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

The High Character of Work Executed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing-Where the Various Portraits are Used-The Pro tections Against Counterfelling.

"Where did you get that picture?" asked a REPUBLICAN reporter of a gentle-Mr. Geo. H. R. White did not think the man who was exhibiting an excellently engraved likeness of Hon. James G

"Hought it over at the bureau of engraving and printing" was the reply. "Bought it?" queried the reporter in

surprise.

traits could be purchased there?" The reporter confessed that he did not know that fact, and then commenced to

investigate the subject. Proceeding to the bureau of engraving and printing, he the bureau of engraving and printing, he learned that an act was approved Dec. 22, 1879, providing as follows:

That the secretary of the treasury, at the request of a senator, representative, or detegate in congress, the head of a department or bureau, art association, or liberry, be and he is hereby, authorized to furnish impressions from any partrait or vignetic which is now or, may hereafter be a part of the engraved stock of the bureau of engraving and printing, at such rates and under such conditions as he may deem necessary to protect the public interests. In accordance with these provisions a

In accordance with these provisions a list of the portraits and vignetics engraved by the bureau has been publisted, and may be procured on application to the chief of the bureau. The portraits and vignetics are sold at the rates of seven India proofs, ten French India proofs, or twenty plain proofs for \$1. The list includes portraits of all the presidents from Washington to Arthur; three vice presidents, and the socretaries of the treasury from Alexander Hamilton to Chas, J. Folger. The other cabinet officers are not complete, as it has been impossible to obtain photographs of those In accordance with these provisions a possible to obtain photographs of those who held effice during the early days of who held effice during the early days of the ropublic. Of the secretaries of state there are twelve, including Henry Clay, Daniel Webster. Edward Everett, Wu. H. Seward, and those since his time. There are but seven secretaries of war, viz: Gen. Scott, Stanton, Rawlins, Belknap, McCrary, Ramsey, and Lincoln. There are seven secretaries of the navy: Geo. Bancroft, Messrs. Boroe, Robeson, Thompson, Goff, Huut, and Chandler. The list also includes five secretaries of the interior, eight postmasters general, six attorneys general, and two chief justices.

Among the pertraits of senators and re Among the portraits of senators and representatives may be found Robert Morris, De Witt Clinton, Thomas H. Benton, Silas Wright, Stephen A. Douglass, E. D. Baker, Chas. Summer, O. P. Morton, Anson Burlingame, F. E. Spinner, Thaddeus Stevens, Matt Carpenter, and Gon. Burnside. Among the representatives of the army and navy are Commodores John Paul Jones, Decatur, Perry, Bainbridge, Admiral Farragut, Gens, Nathaniel Greene, Lafayette, Sherman, Meade, Mansfield, Thomas, Barnes, McPherson, and Putnam, while among other portraits are those of Franklin, Fulton, Prof. Morse, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Washington Irving,

those of Franklin, Fulton, Prof. Morse, Win. Cullen Bryant, Washington Irving, Prof. Joseph Honry, Christopher Columbus, Gov. John A. Andrew, Martha Washington, and Chief Ouray.

There are nearly a hundred vignettes, including engravings of the different public buildings, the large number of small pictures that are used upon the various government securities, and four United States vessels, viz: the Iroquois, Polaris, New Ironsides, and revenue cutter Chase. cutter Chase.

Polaris. New Ironsides, and revenue cutter Chase.

All these portraits and viguettes are for use upon the different bonds, banknotes, and other securities issued by the government, and are executed in the very highest style of the engraving art. The engraving division of the bursau now contains the best artists in their various specialties of letter, ernamental, and portrait engraving in this country, and it is doubtful if anywhere in the world there are gathered together in one room so many skilled workmen.

Among the engravers who either are or have been connected with the bureau may be mentioned Charles Burt, who stands at the very head of potrait engravers; D. M. Cooper, who occupies a similar position as a letter engraver; J. F. E. Proud'hemme, whose 84 years have not diminished his skill as an ornamental engraver; L. J. Hatch, who, though yet young man, bids fair to rival Burt in his delicate delineation of heads; Seeley, Duthic, Delnoce, Schlecht, Ourdan, Balch, Earle, Copenhaver, Gugler, Pease, Noyes, Law, and Holmes. In the infancy of the bureau Duthie was the chief of the engravers and Henry Hunter had charge of the two branches were consolidated, and the transferrers; but subsequently the two branches were consolidated, and branches were consolitated, and placed undor the charge of Mr. George W. Casilear, who, to fine skill as an engraver, added executive ability of a high order, and under whose administration this branch of the bureau of engraving and printing has attained its present high

and printing has attained its present high degree of efficiency.

The first plates made by the engraving division were those for the first issues of the fractional currency in denominations from 3 cents to 50 cents, and on these were placed the heads of various persons living as well as dead. Congress subsequently passed a law prohibiting the placing of the head of any living person, no matter how distinguished or how exalted his position, upon any of the government securities. It was stated that the placing of the head of Mr. S. M. Clark, at that time chief of the bureau, upon the 5-cent notes was the cause of the passage of this law.

of this law.

The next work performed by the engraving division was the engraving of the 1, 2, and 3-year interest notes; the 5-20 bonds, 3d and 4th series of all denominations, both coupon and registered and the 7-30 bonds. Then when the work was taken away from the hank note companies the entire work of engraving as well as printing was executed in the bureau.

"As familiar as people are with money," said Mr. Casilear. "I don't believe one man in ten could tell you what heads are upon the different denominations of bank notes, while even bankers would hesitate before replying if you should ask them what results are alread upon the area. what portraits were placed upon the vari-

what portraits were placed upon the various bonds."

The reporter admitted the force of the remark, but, as he had no copies of any of the various securities about his clothes, reference was had to the books of proofs, from which it was learned that the heads were located as follows: On United States notes—\$1, Washington; \$2, Jefferson; \$5, Jackson; \$10, Webster; \$20, Hamilton; \$50, Franklin; \$100, Lincoln; \$500, Gen, Mansfield; \$1,000, De Witt Clinton; \$5,000, Madison, and \$10,000, Jackson. On silver certificates—\$10, Robert Morris; \$20, Commodere Decatur; \$50, Charles Sumner, and \$1,000, W. L. Marcy. On gold notes—\$20, Garfield; \$50, Silas Wright; \$100, Thomas H. Benton; \$500, A. Lincoln; \$1,000, Alexander Hamilton; \$5,000, James Madison, and \$10,000, Andrew Jackson.

The bonds now outstanding are the 44 per cents, the 4's, and the 3 per cents, though the most of the 4's and 4's have been refunded into the 3's. The heads upon the 45's were: \$50, Oliver Wolcott; upon the 44's were: \$50, Oliver Wolcott; \$100. Thomas Jefferson; \$500, De Witt Cliaton; \$1,000. Alexander Hamilton; \$5,000. George M. Dallas; \$10,000. Gen. George M. Dallas; \$10,000. Gen. George M. Thomas; \$20,000. Zachary Taylor, and \$50,000. Alexander Gallatin. On the 4 per cent. bends there were William H. Seward on the \$50. Daniel Webster on the \$100. Andrew Jackson on the \$500. Andrew Johnson on the \$50.00. Thaddens Stevens on the \$20,000. Salmon P. Chase on the \$20,000. and George Washington on the \$50,000. The 3 per cents. which are the current bonds, are only issued in denominations up to \$10,000, and contain the following portraits: \$50. Wm. Pitt Fessenden; \$100. Da Witt Clinton; \$500. Henlamin Franklin; \$1,000. James A. Garfaidd, and \$10,000. Alexander Hamilton.

of Mr. S. M. Clark when he was the chief of the bureau. He intended to take the pictures in the rotands of the capital and utilize them upon the backs of the notes, believing that, besides fixing the denomination of the notes in the noted of the people by the picture, it would also prove an educational process to the masses. His plan extended wider that was adopted, but enough of his ideas were incorporated into the designs of the national bank notes to satisfy him that the whole scheme should have been utilized."

"Do you have many applications for these engravings?"

"O yes, considering that the fact is so little known. Why a man can buy for a dollar seven engravings that in a picture store he would have to pay \$2 or \$3 a picce." of Mr. S. M. Clark wion he was the chief of the bureau. He intended to take the

"How large a force have you at 'Including the engravers, transferrers,

"How large a force have you at present?"

"Including the engravers, transferrers, cleaners, and apprentices there are forty-six persons in the division."

The pieces of engraved stock now the property of the bureau, including dies, roils, shells, and plates, numbers very many thomsands, and are kept in two large vaults, presided over by custodians appointed by the socretary of the treasury, and who are amenable to him and not to the chief of the bureau of engraving and printing. Each separate piece of stock taken out for use in the engraving division is charged to that division by the custodians, and the charge is checked off when it is returned at night. It is further charged in the engraving division to the individual workman to whom it is delivered, and must be accounted for by him before he is permitted to go. No transferrer can use his press unless under the supervision of a special watchman, whose day it is to see that no unlawful use is made of it. In fact the system of checks thrown around the engraved stock is as complete as human ingenuity can devise.

"The higher the style of work upon government securities," says Mr. Casilear, "the more difficult are they to counterfoit, and the greater safety do they afford the public. Every obstacle possible should be piaced in the way of those who seek to counterfoit the notes and bonds of the government, whether it be distinctive paper, color printing, intricate engraving, or all these, and it is a matter of satisfaction that of the work executed entirely by the bureau but a very small portion has been so imitated that even the ordinarily careful merchant or banker ought to be decived."

BOLD BEN'S BRIDE.

He Carried Off the Star Actress in an Up-Country Theater-Popping the Question.

Boston Sunday Times. When Gen. Butler was 20 years of age he graduated from Waterville college, Maine. He studied law for two years, then he was admitted to the bar. He soon became famous for his cleverness in ob-taining acquittals for his clients. In the then he was admitted to the bar. He seen became famous for his cleverness in obtaining acquittals for his clients. In the fall of 1845 he went on a visit to Cincinnati. When he reached there he found the sole theme of conversation was the opening of a new theater. The managers were Dandy Foster, a local/celebrity, and Ned Chippendale, a New York sport and an old pai of Dandy. They had "billed" the town extensively. The way in which they advertised astonished the easy-going "Porkopolitans." They had never seen anything so extensive. Every one was on the tiptoe of expectation for the opening night. It became known that a lady second to none in the country for her beauty had been engaged by the two dashing managers. Ben Butler became as eager as anybody in town for a glimpse of this famed beauty. The night came. The house was packed. The vast auditorium seemed like a paradise from the perfume strising from the scented costumes of hundreds of well-dressed ladies and gentlemen. Ben Butler occupied a box on the right of the stage. The curtain finally rolled up. There was a hush of expectancy. Some minor actors and actresses appeared. They were given faint appliause. Finally a handsome lady appeared on the stage. She was dressed in a flowing roles of white satin that melted away in soft wavelets from the white throat. A black ribbon on one shoulder heighbened the effect. For a moment there was intense silence. The young actress—it was her first appearance—kept silent for a moment, gazing at the thousands before her. Somebody began to applaud. "Bold Ben" has often been given the credit for it. Then it came thick and fast with a mighty roar. The vast audience rose in their seats and cheered. A shower of buquets were flung at the feet of the young debutante. Finally, when the applause had decreased somewhat, she sang. Her pure, innocent young rotes swelled high and clear and penetrated the furthest corners of the theater. When she finished she was encored repeatedly. When the performance was over young Buller walked to t ance was over young Butler walked to the Hentrie house, where he was stopping, like one in a dream. The beauty of the young actress had made a deep impres-sion on his mind. He determined to know her. For this purpose he sought for and obtained an introduction to Ned Chippendale, who in turn introduced him to Miss Hildreth, which was the name of the handsome young actress off the stage. Chippendale, who in turn introduced him to Miss Hildreth, which was the name of the handsome young actress off the stage. She was the only and petted daughter of a highly respected Episcopalian minister in the city. She had received a thorough education, but became stage struck. When she announced her determination to go on the stage her fond parent pleaded with her to relinquish the idea. The little coaxer by a free use of kisses and embraces, however, caused her father to give his consent to her becoming an actress. For two weeks young Ben nightly occupied a box in the theater. He would come in in time to see her act and then take his departure. One night Ben waited until the curtain was rung down. He then made his way behind the scenes, as he was privileged to do by the management. He met Miss Hildreth as she was about leaving the theater. He requested a few moment's conversation. They retired to a dressing room near by, where he went down on his knees and made an ardent profession of his love. Although they had been acquainted but two weeks they had already fallen deeply in love with one another. The handsome and dashing young man had wen the heart of the young actress. The next day he called on her father. He told him in plain, manly young man had wen the heart of the young actress. The next day he called on her father. He told him in plain, manly terms he loved his daughter. The old gentleman, although at first surprised, was greatly pleased, especially when he found. Ben was a rising young man. They were married immediately, as he was anxious to return home. Chimpandle and Foster. married immediately, as he was anxious to return home. Chippendale and Foster were wild. They lost the biggest card they had. When Miss Hildreth became Mrs. Butler she left them in the lurch. Mrs. Butler always proved a kind and loving wife to her husband. Her death, which occurred several years ago, was severely felt by the gallant general. During her illness he had palatial quarters fitted up for her in the Massachusetts general hospital. The best surgeons and physicians in this and European countries were secured, but without avail, and her death was the bitterest blow the general ever received.

ever received.

Marian Thompson, a pretty blond girl. aged 18, and Dora Elliott, a 20-year-old brunette, left their homes in Baltimore s few days ago and were supposed to have come here. The police began a search for them and yesterday discovered them in a house of ill-repute on C street. The girls had decided on leading a life of shame, and wanted to remain in the house. They were sent to their homes in Balti-

Grand championship game, Capitol park, 4:30.

HOTEL PERSONALS.

J. P. Teeple, Akron, Ohio; Georgo Z. Sybout nd wife, Delaware: Wm. F. Waters, Georgia: M. House, Clificago; Charles L. McBride and Vm. B. Hestey, Kingston, N. Y., are at the

laying of the first Atlantic cable has long

since been celipsed by grander pageants,

A Millionaire vene siegan Business Life as a Cash Boy in Stewart's Store, New York Morning Journal.

and Atlantic cables have become as much matters of course as ordinary telegraph lines; but at that time New York had lines; but at that time New York had never before seen so splendid a show in the streets. The city was so crowded with sight seers that the people slept in arm chairs at the hotels or camped out in the parks. The military parade, the civil societies, swelled the large line; the trades unions sent tableaus en wheels representing various artisans at work. Then, standing in an open barouche and bowing to the right and left in response to the cheers of the crowd, came the hero of the occasion, Cyrus W. Field, a tall, nervous looking gentleman, with light brown hair and beard, a Homan nose, binish gray eyes, and the sanguine face of a born Yankee. As he was then, so Mr. Field is now—a tride stouter perhaps, and with a tinge of silver smong his auburn hair. The years since his great triumph have touched him lightly.

A born Yankee Mr. Field certainly is, He first saw the light at Stockbridge, Mass., on Oct. 30, 1819. He was the youngest son of a New England clergyman, who subsequently removed to Haiddan, Conn. His brother, David Dudley, was given a collegiate education; instead of a classical education Cyrus received 225 in cash and his father's blessing. With these treasures and a fair knowledge of reading, writing, and aritimetic, he was never before seen so splendid a show in these treasures and a fair knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic, he was sent to New York and obtained a situa-tion as each boy in A. T. Stowart's store, at the liberal salary of \$2 a week. For

sent to New York and obtained a situation as each boy in A. T. Stowart's store, at the liberal salary of \$2 a week. For three years young Cyrus worked and starved in the employ of the dry goods millionaire, and then a beiter and brighter life was opened to him as a traveling salesman for a papermaker at Lee, Conn. Even in Stewart's establishment Cyrus made his mark by his energy and ability, and when he went away the clerks clubbed together and presented him with a diamond pin and a farewell supper. A. T. Stewart gave him nothing. Strangely enough Mr. Field has lived to see the name of A. T. Stewart as thoroughly painted out as if that millionaire had never lived.

Comforted by one good supper and adorned with his presentation pin, Cyrus threw himself into the work of selling paper with such zeal that in two years he had mastered the business. He then formed a co-partnership in this city. His venture was unsuccessful, and in a few months he was bankrupt. The blow was a heavy one; he had been recently married, and had lost every dellar, but Mr. Field bore his misfortune with his accustomed courage. He started in again, and on the first day that he took possession of his new office he made the sanguine remark: "I shall make a fortune here in twenty years." Better than his word, he made his fortune in twelve years and retired, still in the prime of life, to enjoy that rost which he had never before known since his boyhood.

In a leisure moment he formed an acquaintance with one Gisborne, who had conceived the project of an Atlantic cable, and had procured a charter for the laying of the cable from the legislature of Newfoundland. There Gisborne's work had ended, but he talked it over with Mr. Field, whose leisure hung heavily upon him, although he had traveled through Bogota, Guayaquil, and Ecnador with Church, who painted the "Heart of the Andes." to try and while away the time. Mr. Field became interested in Gisborne's scheme, and one night while studying the geographical globe, which still stands in his library

capital for preliminary expenses subscribed; his brother Dudley acted as law
yer of the enterprise, and Cyrus'sailed
for England to wreat the money for the
cable from British investors. No monk
of old ever preached the crusade with
graater vehemence, and in a wonderfully
short time, and in defiance of innumerable difficulties, the cable was commenced
and the ships chartered to lay it.

Before the Atlantic cable was an accomplisned fact Mr. Field had labored upon
it for twelve years and crossed the ocean
fity-one times. The first cable would not
operate, but lay dead in its ocean grave.
The second cable spoke for three weeks,
then parted, and was dead as the first. In
1866 the Great Eastern succeeded in permanently uniting the two worlds. Then
all the terrible labors of twelve years
were forgotten in the triumphs of success.
Congress voted Mr. Field a medal; the
Paris exposition sent him another medal; Paris exposition sent him another medal; the Queen of England knighted his associates, and he would have been Sir Cyrus had not his American birth and prejudices prevented.

In 1879 he celebrated, at his Gramercy park manion the silver woulding of the

In 1879 he celebrated, at his Gramercy park mansion, the silver wedding of the cable project, and here, as in England, the best society did harmonize to his achievements. William M. Evarts, in his commemorative address, declared "Columbus said: 'Here is one world, let there be two.' But Cyrut W. Field said: 'Here are two worlds, let there be one,' and both commands were obeyed."

Mr. Field is the owner of the Washington building and other real eatter valued.

Mr. Field is the owner of the Washington building and other real estate valued at \$10,000,000. In stocks, bonds, and other securities he has \$20,000,000 more. He owns a country house at Irvington and a mansion opposite that of his former business associate and recent rival, Samuel J. Tilden, in Gramercy square. In Mr. Field's shirt front flashes one of the largest and purest emeralds in the world, and one often wonders as he admires that jewel whether Mr. Field really values it higher than the diamond pin presented to him when a poor cash boy by A. T. Stewart's when a poor cash boy by A. T. Stewart's clerks.

Of all the excursion parties out of Baltiore and Washington last season and this none have gained the success and popularity of those to the caverns of Luray. Those delightful every Wednes-day limited excursions via the B. and O.

Luray. Those delightful every Wednesday limited excursions via the B. and O. have been so well patronized that the management have been compelled to select Sunday also for that class of people who cannot well spare the time during the week to visit the wonders of wonders. Last Wednesday over 300 persons visited the caves from the two cities and roturned perfectly delighted. Seventy-five came to the depot expecting to buy tickets, but, they were saidy "left," as all tickets were sold, as after the specified number is disposed of no more can be obtained at any price.

Every ticket on these excursions call for a reserved seat, thus avoiding all confusion or discomfort, and it is the unanimous verdict of those who have visited the caves that they are the best organized and systematized excursions ever ron in the United States, composed as they are of fine coaches with broad windows and elegantly fitted up, and run on a fast but well governed schedule. Remember these facts. Only two more every Wednesday excursions. So secure your tickets early at the B, and O. ticket office the day before. Trains leave at Camdon station at 7:30 a. m.; Washington, 8:30 a. m. Round trip rate, including admission to caves, \$5.50. admission to caves, \$3.50

The Man on the Monument. In every doorway on the north side of Pennsylvania avenue, from Willard's to Tenth street, at 10 o'clock yesterday after-Tenth street, at 10 o'clock yesterday afternoon stood one or two or three men
with opera and field glasses to their eyes
watching a man who was perched at the
extreme top of the superstructure on the
top of the Washinston monument. He
was fixing some ropes, but it required
good glasses to show that he was moving
at all. To the unassisted eye he looked
like a piece of dark cloth about as large
as a man's hand. There was a strong
wind blowing on the surface of the earth
at the time, and there was some unpleasant speculations as to the probabic
result if the breeze should waft that man

Rochester Brewing Co.'s BEER.

Professor of Chemistry at the University of Rochester, New York,

1884.

minges by weight, are as follows:

Specific Gravity, . . .

The results of the analysis, expressed in per-

Alcohol, 4.58

Extract, 4.00

Maltose, 0.50

Dextrine, 2.75 Albuminoids, 0.30

Lactic Acid, 0.16

Analysis of Dr. Engelhardt, Analysis of Prof. Lattimore, Member of the Board of Chemiats, State of New York. 1801.

Synacuse, N. Y., April 1, 1894. To the Hon. Til. RYAN, Mayor of Syracuse, N.Y. DEARBIN: The sample of Beer of the Rochester Brewing Company obtained from you be tember 23, 1881, gave on analysis the follow Specific Gravity at 76° Per Cent. Fahrenheit, 10159 Acidity, or Lactic Acid calculated, 0.207 Alcohol, by weight, . . 4.862 Aeh, 0,21 Extract, 5,870 Phosphoric Acid, . . . 0.03

Maltose Sugar in Extract, 1.998 Water, 91.18 Ash in Extract, . . . 0.516 The analysis gave no indication that in the No injurious substances found.

Very respectfully,

FRANCIS E. ENGELHARDT, PH. 1.

CITY OF ROCHESTER, MONROR COUNTY, STATE OF NEW YORK, SET Prederick Hodesker, of the city of Rochester, Monroe County, State of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he has been cogaged in the brewing histones for twenty four years; that as Anager of the Brewing Department of the Rochester Browing Company he will be a vision of the Rock of the State of the Rock of Affidavit on the Purity of Our Beer.

Orders for Rochester Beer for the trade or private families promptly filled by me. Telephone No. 861-14.

F. H. FINLEY, 1206 Penn. Avenue N. W.

MARVIN SAFE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1838.

265 Broadway, New York; 623 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia;r 66 Queen Street, London, E. C., England.

I have taken the agency for the above valuable safes, and will keep constantly on hand a full line of all sizes and styles, where parties desiring a reliable Fire or Burglar Proof Safe can call and select just such size o style as they may need.

Old safes taken in exchange, and a liberal price allowed for same, We also keep constantly on hand a full line of Vault Doors; also House Safes for Silverware, Jewelry, Money, Books and Papers, &c. They are built of heavy plate iron; doors secured by heavy bolt work and best combination locks; are fitted up in the most elegant style, and consist of the very best Fire Proof Safes built into a handsome case of hard wood-cherry or ebony. No household should be without one of these safes. Call and see them.

A. C. STEVENS, Agent,

REMINGTON ARMS AGENCY.

819 Penna. Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Best, Strongest, and Cheapest! TOPHAM'S 1231 PENNA. AVE. OWN MAKE OF

TRUNKS Large Variety of Traveling Bags, Satchels, Pocketbooks, Purses, Card, Letter, Cigar, Match, and Dressing Cases, and Fine Leather Goods.

TRUNKS TO ORDER, RAPAIRED, AND COVERED

The Wisest Thing to Do Before Leaving the City for the Summer IS TO GO TO WINDSOR'S SHOE PARLOR AND GET SUPPLIED WITH

HIS ELEGANTLY FITTING AND SUPERBLY WEARING SHEES Soft, Light, and Graceful. A Full Line for House, Evening, Dress, and Street Wear.

C. WINDSOR.

1423 New York Avenue, Near 15th Street.

ROBINSON, PARKER & Co.

ONE-PRICE CLOTHIERS.

No. 319, S. E. Corner Seventh and D Streets.

FAMILY SUPPLIES.

BUTTER.

We are receiving fresh from the dairies times a week the following well-known to of Table Eutter, viz:

THE Q Q. THE MONORMAN,
THE ROCK HALL. PLUM GROVE,
AND HIEL BROOK CHEA MERIES,
NOTHING BUT PURE RUTTER REPT
AND SOLD BY US. JOS. C. FEARSON'S SONS,

Northern, Western, Center, and Capitel Hill Markets, Also, Farragut Market, and Sev-enteenth and K streets northwest. DURE AND RELIABLE HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES,

Either by single vial or in complete outfits, at BOERICKE & TAFEL'S PHARMACY, 908 F STREET.

WASHINGTON, D. C. NOTICE TO HOUSEKEEPERS

CERES STERLING, RELIANCE, GOLDEN HILL

WILL ALWAYS MAKE BEAUTIPUL ROLLS, BREAD, AND BISCUITS

Wholesale Depot, Corner First Street and In-

W. II HARHOVER,
Manufacturer of
ETOVES, RANGES, AND FURNACES,
And dealer in
WATER COOLLESS and REPRIGERATORS,
TINWARE, HOUSEPURNISHING 513 7rd STREET N. W. NEAR PA. AVE., WASHINGTON, D. C.

FAMILY SUPPLIES. DANFORTH'S FLUID, THE ONLY article expressly distilled for Vapor Sloves and No Chimney Burners! Always same quality! Warranted non-explosive! Purest, whilest, softest, strongest, cheapest light.

DANFORTH'S NO-CHIMNEY BURNER, the only one in the market! No wicks to clean or trim! No chimney to break nor clean!

DANFORTH'S VAPOR COOK STOVE! First one in market! Keeps shead of attempted improvements! strongest, simplest, salost, durable, portable, casily managed, cheapest!

Torritory Heensed or sold under patents alsued, Goods ready for innoclate shipment in acyquantity. Town right, sors living county right, competency State right, FORTUNE.

Write for price list and in articulars.

MFG. CO.

COKET COKET COKET COKE! COKE! COKE!

25 Bushels Ordinary Coke. For sale at Office of

WASHINGTON GASLIGHT COMPANY.

OR AT G. W. CROPLEY'S DRUG STORK. 110 Bridge Street, Georgetown.

DAINTIES OF EVERY VARIETY. APSPRING LEAF TEA IN MY OWN

> N. W. BURCHELL, 1325 F STREET N. W.

DOSTAGE ON TRANSIENT PAPERS. All the editions of the DAILY and WELEKY NATIONAL disjunctions can now be mailed by persons not regular subscribers by placing a li-cent stamp on a meckage not exceeding for ounces in weight.